

[From the N. O. Picayune.]
CONGRESS.

Important proceedings in both Houses.
The mail yesterday brought three days later advices from Washington City. The business transacted in either branch of Congress possesses extraordinary interest. We proceed to give our readers as full details of what was done, during the session of the 15th, 16th and 17th instant, as our columns will permit.

In the Senate the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Cass, were the order of the day on Monday the 15th.

Resolved. That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the national fortifications and of their armaments; and whether other defensive works are necessary; and into the condition and quantity of the military supplies; and into the state of the means possessed by the Government for the defence of the country.

Resolved. That the committee on the militia be instructed to inquire into the present condition of that great branch of the public service, and into the state of the Militia Law; and that they be further instructed to report such changes in the existing system as will give more efficiency to that arm of defence, and will place it in the best condition to protect the country, should it be exposed to foreign invasion.

Resolved. That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the Navy of the U. S., and into the quantity and condition of supplies now on hand, and whether an increase of them is not necessary to the efficient operation of the navy, and to its preservation and augmentation; and generally into its capacity for defending our coast and our commerce, or for any service the exigencies of the country may probably require.

The debate on these resolutions was opened by Mr. Cass in a speech of considerable length, in which he reviewed the relations subsisting between the United States and Great Britain upon the Oregon question, and dwelt upon the improbability of terminating the controversy in a peaceful manner. He considered it altogether unlikely that England would abate any portion of the claim, and he scouted the idea that the United States would recede one inch from the position taken by the Cabinet in the late attempt to dispose of the matter by negotiation. He asserted that if the first proposition submitted by Great Britain was her ultimatum, it was equivalent to a declaration of war. He cited large extracts from the debates in Parliament upon the passage of Mr. Polk's inaugural address, which asserted the American title to the country of the Oregon to be clear and indisputable, to show the unanimity of whigs and toys in England in favor of sustaining the pretensions of that government to the Oregon, and inferred from the speeches of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell—leaders of the opposing parties in that country—that Ministers would not give back in their demands. Hence the probability of a war and the necessity for immediate preparation.

Mr. Mangum followed. He deprecated the introduction of the resolutions into the Senate; said that he would go for them if they were pressed to a vote. His principal aim was to show that the Executive should take the initiative, if the aspect of affairs justified the gloomy forebodings of Mr. Cass. He thought the President in such case should have made the subject a secret message to Congress, so that the preparations might be conducted in a way to prevent unnecessary excitement in the country and the exposure of the defenceless state of the sea board. He avowed, however, that when the exigency should arise, there would be no anti-war party in this Union, and that however he might deplore a war as a blow upon the civilization of the age, "if this negotiation be closed—if there be no hope beyond the present day—if war be inevitable, as the Senator seems to apprehend—I say for myself—I trust I may with safety say for every gentleman with whom I stand politically associated—that ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred millions, the whole resources of the country, will be given, if need be, to sustain the national honor and the national rights.

Mr. Allen followed Mr. Mangum in support of the resolutions. He considered the mode proposed as the proper one for commencing war preparations, and enforced his opinions by a precedent taken from the history of Congressional action in relation to the North-Eastern boundary question.

Mr. Archer was opposed to the resolutions. He was willing that the Executive should keep possession of the subject of the Oregon, and was satisfied with what that functionary had done with respect to it. He thought the resolutions were offered to afford an opportunity to make a splutter about patriotism. (Here he was called to order.) He meant no disrespect to any one and thought that no war would take place unless one was provoked by the action of Congress. He went somewhat at a hazard, into a statement of the defenceless position of the country and the damage England might do to our frontiers and cities by her war steamers.

The debate was cut short here by the announcement of the death of Dr. Peyton, a member elect of the House of Representatives, and after customary resolutions were passed the Senate adjourned.

The next day—the 16th instant—the debate was continued by Mr. Niles, who thought the President had done all he could do in bringing the negotiation to a point at which it was broken off, and informing Congress of the fact. He thought the resolutions innocent enough in themselves, and regretted that Senators had departed from the object contemplated by them, to speak of the Oregon question. He, however, thought that matter no longer in the hands of the Executive, as others seemed to think but with the Senate. He did not think a war would grow out of the subject. He considered it more probable that Great Britain would compromise when she found that we were not to be intimidated or bullied out of our rights—but if war should come, we ought to be prepared, and therefore he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Crittenden said he would vote for the resolutions; they were such as might be properly adopted in time of peace, and especially appropriate when there was a contingency of war. He would have given a silent vote, but for the remarks of the mover Mr. Cass, whom he understood to say that if the twelve months' notice to terminate the joint occupation were given, and he thought it ought to be, a war was inevitable.

Mr. Cass explained that he said if Great Britain should continue her jurisdiction over the country after the year, war was inevitable. He gave as his opinion that "we were on the verge of a war—not immediately, but at the expiration of twelve months' notice."

Mr. Crittenden resumed, and deprecated the effect such declarations would have on the commercial prosperity of the country. He could not bring his mind to believe that two enlightened nations could engage in a war. If, nevertheless, we were on the path to war, we should pursue it silently, but firmly.—He suggested that it would be an evidence of a desire for peace to extend the notice to two years.

Mr. Webster thought that the resolutions did not charge the committees with any new duties though he regretted their introduction in the spirit by which they were brought forward and discussed by Mr. Cass. He would discountenance every attempt to excite unnecessary alarm as a great evil. He did not apprehend a war, and he thought that the President did not. There were two ways in which we might proceed; either to create alarm without providing for war, or in a quiet steady way to get ready for one, should it come.

Mr. Sevier thought there would be a war, and he would not "keep dark" about it. He would speak to England in a bolder key than to any other power. England never yielded any thing yet, and he would give her notice to quit, and at the end of the year take possession of the whole country and keep it by "gun-powder."

Mr. Berrien maintained, that as the negotiation had commenced in a spirit of compromise it should be so continued. He did not think the negotiation at an end, and preferred that England should give the year's notice.

Some other gentlemen addressed the Senate, when the resolutions were put to a vote and passed unanimously.

The following day, the 17th, Mr. Allen introduced a resolution to instruct the President to give Great Britain notice, that at the end of the year from the time of notice, the treaty stipulation for the joint occupancy of Oregon shall cease. Little else was done in that body but the filing up of the various committees, the heads of which were elected the week previous.

Whilst these important debates were proceeding in the Senate, the House of Representatives disposed of another matter of equal interest. Monday, the 15th, petitions were in order, and the proceedings of that day possess no unusual interest. The next day the resolutions for the admission of Texas into the Union came up. After a confused debate, involving points of order the previous question was moved and sustained by the House, the bill put on its final passage, and passed by a vote of—ayes 141, nays 26. So Texas is annexed so far as the House is concerned.

In connection with the Oregon subject we see it stated in a Washington City

letter—with what foundation we know not—that as soon as the standing Committees of the Senate are completed, Mr. Benton as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, intends reporting a bill for the immediate organization and equipment of 200,000 volunteers, authorizing a loan of \$10,000,000, to carry out this and other measures of defence.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

The conclusion of the debate of the U. S. Senate upon Mr. Cass's resolutions came to hand by yesterday's mail. Certain expressions, dropped by members of that body thought to be in the confidence of the President, would lead us to doubt if the Government would now accept as a compromise the proposition which was made by Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Packenham to wit: to divide the Oregon territory between the United States and Great Britain at the 49th degree of North latitude.

Mr. Allen of Ohio, who is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and who, from his position, must have frequent intercourse with the Cabinet and be well advised of their purposes, stated towards the conclusion of the debate, that the Government of the United States had placed itself by the coercive circumstances of the case, brought about by English diplomacy, in a position from which it would not recede short of 54° 40', the Russian line.

[For the Kosciusko Chronicle.]

METEOROLOGY.

In our last week's report, we called attention to the power of each planet, as they are found to affect the gasses of this earth's atmosphere, and we will now glance at the different aspects as they have occurred throughout the by-past week, and trace causes to effect. For the works of creative majesty are wonderful, sought out are they of all them that take pleasure therein.

On the 4th Mars and the moon came to a conjunction, and on the 5th the ponderous orb Jupiter came to the same position. No sooner was this aspect formed, than the Thermometer rose from the freezing point to 62°. Stars give out the red ray, or positive electricity, while Jupiter gives out the yellow ray, and being combined with the moon at her first quarter, downfall and wind is the general results we experience from these aspects at this early season.—From Mercury being stationary, we had looked for a gale of wind; none, however, as we have heard of, was experienced in this locality; strong breezes, nearly approaching to a gale, with heavy rain and rain showers, was all we could note down in our daily register.

Ladickel, White & Simmonite, in England, contemplating these compound aspects, have wrote "exchangeable with much downfall," and David Young Philom, of Morris county, N. J., has predicted "much snow." If such has fallen in neighboring States, notices will oblige. Thus, then, have these predictions been fulfilled in this latitude to the very letter, and summaries are respectfully requested, which will have the immediate attention of

JAMES ELDER.
Kosciusko, Attala co., Mi., Jan. 8, 1846.

Meteorological Table
Of the week ending January 8th, 1846.

Day of week & month.	External Thermometer.			Fall of Rain.	Direction of winds.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Fri 2	5 50°	46°	47°		north-west
Sat 3	6 55°	42°	51°		south-west
Su 4	7 61°	41°	44°		west
Mo 5	8 66°	32°	41°		south-east
Tu 6	9 56°	26°	43°	0.65	s e and s w
We 7	10 48°	38°	40°		west
Th 8	11 50°	32°	44°		s w and n w

REMARKS.
2d. Fresh breezes, brilliant day. Night, light airs and clear.
3d. Strong breezes, brilliant day. Night, light airs and clear.
4th. Fresh breezes, brilliant day. Night, calm and clear.
5th. Fresh breezes, overcast and cloudy day. Night, light breezes with rain.
6th. Strong breezes, showery day throughout. Night, strong breezes and cloudy.
7th. Calm, brilliant day. Night, calm and clear.
8th. Light breezes, brilliant day. Night, calm and clear.
The Thermometer was highest on the 5th, 62°. Lowest on the 5th and 8th, 32°. Range for the week, 28°. Fall of rain for said time, exactly one half inch.

Trustee's Sale.

AS Trustee in a certain Deed of Trust executed by John Davis, to the Board of Police of Attala County, to secure a certain sum of money in said Deed of Trust specified, I will proceed to sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court-House door in the Town of Kosciusko, on Saturday, the 7th day of February next, Lot No. Four, lying and being in the Town of Kosciusko, in said county of Attala. WM. S. ROSS, Trustee.
January 3, 1846

Value of Foreign Gold Coins
According to Acts of Congress, and assays made at the United States Mint.

Names of coins.	d.	c.	m.
ENGLAND—Seven shilling piece	1	70	0
Sovereign, halves in proportion,	4	84	6
Guinea, " "	5	04	0
FRANCE—Louis, 1786, and since,	4	55	0
Double Louis " "	9	10	0
Napoleon, or 20 francs,	3	85	0
Double Napoleon, or 40 francs,	7	70	0
SPAIN—Gold Dollar	98	2	
Pistole	3	88	3
Double since 1772	15	53	8
Double of 1772 and previous	16	02	3
PORTUGAL—Cruzado	56	0	
Sixteen Testoons	2	12	1
Coroa, or Crown,	5	81	0
Moldore, halves in proportion,	6	56	0
Johannes " "	17	08	0
Dobra	17	30	5
Eobraon	32	71	4
Brazil—Cruzado	56	0	
Moldore, halves in proportion,	6	56	0
Johannes " "	17	08	0
Dobra	17	30	5
Dobraon	32	71	4
AUSTRIA—Ducat	2	25	0
Quadruple Ducat	9	14	0
Sovereign	6	75	0
PRUSSIA—Ducat	2	25	0
Frederick d'or, or 10 Thalers,	7	82	0
Half Frederick d'or, or 5 Thalers,	3	91	0
Various.			
Doubleons, p's in prop. Mexico	15	53	8
" " Colombia	15	53	8
" " Bolivia	15	53	8
" " Peru	15	53	8
" " Chili	15	53	8
Ten Thalers, Saxony	7	82	0
" Hanover	7	82	0
" Brunswick	7	82	0
" Luemburg	7	82	0
" Mecklenburg	7	82	0
Ducat, Holland	2	25	0
" Hamburg	2	25	0
" Russia	2	25	0
" Saxony	2	25	0
" Berne	1	96	0
" Sweden	2	20	0
" Wirtemberg	2	20	0
" Cologne	2	25	0
" Bavaria	2	25	0
" Frankfurt	2	25	0
" Zurich	2	25	0
" Denmark	2	25	0
Ten Guilders, or Florins, Baden	4	08	0
" Wirtemberg	4	08	0
" Netherlands	4	00	0
" Holland	4	03	0
Sequin, or Zechin, Tuscany	2	30	0
" Milan	2	29	0
" Genoa	2	30	0
" 1762 Naples	1	59	1
" Piedmont	2	28	0
" Rome	2	25	0
" Turkey	1	83	0
" Venice	2	31	0
Forty Lire, Sardinia	7	68	0
" Lombardy	7	68	0
Twenty Lire, Sardinia	3	84	0
" Lombardy	3	84	0
Pistole, Brunswick	4	54	8
" Geneve	3	44	0
" Piedmont	5	41	1
" Switzerland	4	56	0
Carolin, Piedmont	27	31	0
" Sardinia	9	47	2
" Wirtemberg	4	89	8
" Bavaria	4	95	7
Christian d'or of Denmark	4	02	1
Rapce of the East Indies	7	10	0
Star Pagoda East Indies	1	80	0
George d'or Hanover	7	88	0
Ryder, p's in proportion, Holland	6	04	3
Louis, " Malta	4	85	0
Forty Livres Milan	7	74	2
Three Ducat Piece Naples	2	49	0
Gold Lion Netherlands	5	04	6
Ten Scudi Rome	10	36	0
Imperial, parts in prop. Russia	7	82	0
Five Rouble Piece Russia	3	97	0
Bedidiek Egypt	4	97	0
Yeermeblekklek Turkey	3	02	8

Final Settlement.

AT the March Term, A. D. 1846, of the Probate Court of Attala County, I shall present my account, as Administrator of the estate of Stephen Calcote, deceased, for final settlement and allowance, when and where all persons can attend if they see proper. JAMES O. CALCOTE, Administrator.
January 3, 1846

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Berry N. Russell, are requested to come forward and settle up if they want to save costs. They will find their accounts with G. W. Harlow, who is authorized to receipt the same. BERRY N. RUSSELL.
January 3, 1846

Sixteenth Section Sale.

IN obedience to the requisitions of an act of the Legislature, passed in 1842, I shall proceed to sell or lease for the term of ninety-nine years, at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the Court-House door, in the town of Kosciusko, on Monday the 16th day of February next, the sixteenth section in Township Fifteen North, of Range Nine East, on a credit of one, two, three and four years, the purchasers giving bond and security, and paying cash sufficient to defray the expenses of sale.

E. M. WELLS,
Judge of Probate of Attala County.
January 3, 1846

LAND FOR SALE.

THE following described tracts or parcels of land, lying in the county of Attala, are offered for sale, on accommodating terms. Titles good. For particulars, enquire of the subscriber, who is authorized to sell.
S. T. R.
north-west qr. of n. w. qr. 28 13 6
north-east quarter 31 13 7
south-west quarter 15 16 9
north-east quarter 21 16 9
north-west quarter 22 16 9
south half & north-east qr. 23 16 9
G. W. HARLOW, Agent.
Kosciusko, January, 1846

Administrator's Sale.

In pursuance of an order granted to me by the Probate Court of Attala County, Mississippi, at the January term thereof, A. D. 1846, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the court house door, in the town of Kosciusko, on Monday, the 16th day of February next, the following described Lands, belonging to the estate of James Armstrong, deceased, to wit:

S. T. R.
south-west quarter 4 12 4
east-half of south-east qr. 5 12 4
east-half of north-east qr. 8 12 4
west half of north-east qr. 9 12 4
west-half of south-west qr. 9 12 4
north-west qr. of n. w. qr. 9 12 4
east half of north-east qr. 17 12 4
Terms—On a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

ALEXANDER MABRY,
Administrator with the will annexed.
January 5, 1846

Ranger's Sale.

I WILL proceed to sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court-House door, in the Town of Kosciusko, on Monday, the 2d day of February next, the following described stray property, viz: One chestnut-sorrel horse (pony) taken up by Milton Kennedy. Said horse is about fourteen years old, thirteen hands high, with a white spot in the forehead, and left hind foot white; appraised at \$30. One mouse colored mare (pony) taken up by Ely Croswell. Said mare is about eight years old, about twelve hands high, has a small star in the forehead, the ends of her ears black, and branded on the right shoulder, but cannot be deciphered; appraised at \$18. LEMUEL BOWERS, Ranger.
January 3, 1846

WAS COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Attala County, on the 30th December, 1845, by G. W. Harlow, Esq., as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is TONY, and that he belongs to Lewis Dunn, of Pickensville, Ala. Said negro is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark yellow complexion, high narrow forehead, intelligent countenance, and one tooth out of his upper jaw; had on when taken up a black overcoat with velvet collar, a black high crowned hat, silk vest, linsey pants and mud boots. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. ALEXANDER ROY, Jailor.
January 3, 1846

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Kosciusko, on the 1st day of January, 1846, which if not taken out before the first day of April next, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington City.

A	Massey Thomas
Adams Joseph	McAdory Martha A
Antry Catharine	Moore Thomas 2
Acton Samuel	McBride Martha Mrs
Avery James	Mabry Seth W
Armstrong Abner	Mabry Erastus
Adams Edmond C	Mc William
B	McDuffy David
Boyd Gordon D	McMillan Daniel
Bennett Mr.	Maddock Sarah
Barnes Joel V	Moore Miles B
Brambleow Isaac	Morris A F
Beew John	Miller Henry J
Bowers Lemuel	N
Boyet Thomas S	Nowlin James J
C	Newell James
Chambers David	O
or V	Overstreet Alexander
Craft John	P
Chappellear Benj F	Post Master 2
Carler Calvie	Perkins John R
Chesnut Melvina	Perry R C
Cox Benj F	Porter Julian
Coleman Robt L	Porter Stedman
D	Powell W T
Divine Washington	R
Davis Robert	Raney John
Dean John	Rewel John
Dry Elbert	Roudles Marvell H
Dotson Henry	Rhodes Samuel G
Dubard James J	Rector Zachariah
Davis John	S
Dickerson James	Suggs Rollin
Dicken Pierce	Simpson Richmon 2
E	Savage T D
Emmons Charles	Sullivan John B 2
Ellis William	Sheriff of Attala
Eakin David	Smith Tyree
G	Sones Wm B
Gunter G W	Scott Jacob
Gilmore William	Shote Jane Miss
Gless John	Smith Benj B
Gillaspay David	Sanders Wilburn
Greenlee Lemuel	Seawright W W
H	Shield Joseph
Hoy Thos P	T
Humphreys Jonathan	Tate Henry 2
Henderson John	Teague & Henderson 2
Herrod David	Taylor Mehala
Hudspeth George	Tipton William
Harman George	Treat A
Hamilton Andrew S	Taylor Daniel
Harrison Newton S	W
Hicks George	Wood William R
J	Westbrook Barnabus
Jarvis Robert	Waites Horatio 2
Jones Bennett	Williams Wm B 3
K	Wallace Robert
Kendrick James	We ch John
L	Weeks William
Levy Chapman	Whalley Uriah
Lot Jacob	Wells John M
Leech Margaret Mrs	Wade Thos or
Lott William B	John Simmons
Low Philip	Winters Leonard
Lybrand David	Y
M	Young Mills
McMillon Alex	3
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised," or they may not be delivered.	
S. H. CLARK, P. M.	
Kosciusko, Mi., January 2, 1846	